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New Members of the Executive Committee—Professors W. T. Bush, of Columbia University; I. W. Riley, of Vassar College, and C. M. Bakewell, of Yale University.

The program was of exceptional interest this year, in that two days' sessions were devoted to the discussion of one subject, "The Problem of Values in its Various Aspects." Miscellaneous papers were read on this subject at the first day's sessions, and the entire second day was devoted to discussion. The leaders in this debate were Professor R. B. Perry, of Harvard University, and Professor W. H. Sheldon, of Dartmouth College. The association, on the whole, found this procedure more profitable than the usual short discussions of many miscellaneous papers. A joint discussion was also held with the American Psychological Association on "The Standpoint and Method of Psychology." Leaders in this discussion were Professor John Dewey, Professor F. M. Urban, Professor J. E. Creighton and Professor Hugo Münsterberg. The two associations participated in a joint dinner on December 30 at the Hotel Taft, and Professor Howard C. Warren, of Princeton University, president of the Psychological Association, read on this occasion an extremely interesting address on "The Physical and the Mental."

President McGilvary, of Wisconsin, addressed the two associations on December 29 on "Time and the Experience of Time."

E. G. SPAULDING,
Secretary

THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY FOR PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY

THE society held its ninth annual meeting at Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday, December 31, 1913, and Thursday, January 1, 1914, in affiliation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Fifteen of the fifty-six members were present. Three sessions were held, one on Wednesday forenoon in conjunction with Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one on Thursday forenoon, and one on Thursday afternoon in conjunction with Sections H and L. The meetings were held in the chemical lecture room of the Georgia School of Technology. On Wednesday evening the members of the society and of Sections H and L were entertained at a smoker at the University Club by Dr. H. J. Pearce, the president of the society. The president's address, entitled "The Limitations of

Knowledge," was given at 4:30 on Thursday afternoon.

The following items were passed upon at the business meeting held Thursday forenoon:

1. The place of holding the next meeting was left to the council for decision. Professor Ogden invited the society to come to Knoxville, but as the American Association for the Advancement of Science will meet at Philadelphia the suggestion was made that the society meet one day at Washington and then join some of the sections at Philadelphia.

2. The following officers were elected:

President—J. B. Watson, Johns Hopkins University.

Vice-president—Josiah Morse, University of South Carolina.

Secretary-treasurer—W. C. Ruediger (re-elected), The George Washington University.

Council for three years—E. F. Buchner (re-elected), Johns Hopkins University, and L. R. Geissler, University of Georgia; for two years J. C. Barnes, Maryville College; for one year W. H. Chase, University of North Carolina.

3. The following new members were elected: Dr. Edwina Abbott, Tulane University; Mrs. A. H. Arlitt, Tulane University; Dr. F. M. Barnes, St. Louis; David June Carver, Johns Hopkins University; Edward Conradi, Florida State College for Women; Dr. Harvey W. Cox, University of Florida; Professor Ezra B. Crooks, Randolph-Macon Woman's College; Miss Lucile Dooley, Knoxville, Tenn.; James Wallace Hopkins, Tulane University; Miss Marguerite Kehr, Knoxville, Tenn.; Professor Mark Edgar Sentelle, Davidson College; Dr. E. K. Strong, Jr., Columbia University.

4. The accounts of the treasurer, which were audited for the council by Professor Ogden and approved by the society, showed a balance on hand, December 31, 1913, of \$82.44. Of this \$15 was allowed the secretary toward defraying his expenses incident to the Atlanta meeting.

5. The secretary was authorized to frame an amendment to Section 1, Article III., of the constitution changing the term of office for the secretary-treasurer from one year to three years.

The following papers were read by members of the society either before sessions of the society alone or before joint sessions with Sections H and L.

"New Interpretations of Psychoanalytic Data," by Tom A. Williams.

"Correlation of Physical and Mental Measurements," by J. C. Barnes.

"Dreams as Retrostructive Interpretations," by W. B. Smith.

"The Master Motive in a Theory of Knowledge," by John G. Harrison.

"Rational Psychotherapy," by Robert S. Carroll.

"Concluding from Negatives," by W. B. Smith.

"Concerning the Psychological Origin of Creation Stories," by W. T. Shepherd. (By title.)

"A Test for Adolescents," by Eleanor D. Keller.

"Avocational Education," by W. C. Ruediger.

"The Correlation of Abilities in High School Girls," by E. F. Buchner.

"Experiments with Free Association Method," by R. M. Ogden.

W. C. RUEDIGER,
Secretary

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A SPECIAL meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington was held at 4:30 P.M., December 9, 1913, in Room 43 of the new museum building, the president, Mr. Stetson in the chair. About fifty persons were present.

Dr. Charles B. Davenport, of the Carnegie Institution, director of the laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, addressed the society on "Man from the Standpoint of Modern Genetics." He said that the problem of the origin of species has now become largely reduced to the problem of the origin and survival of the characters of the species. Since groups differentiated by a single hereditary character are called biotypes, the question of the origin of species is now that of the origin of biotypes. Man is a congeries of biotypes. If these do not exist as distinct elementary species it is because of the tremendous hybridization that is taking place between biotypes. These biotypes are most nearly realized in islands, peninsulas and out-of-the-way places. The most distinct of the human races exist to-day in such places as Australia and Ceylon, the Japan Islands (Ainos), Cape Horn and inside of the Arctic circle within the old and new world. But in small islands of the coast, where people have been long settled and little disturbed, they tend to approach a pure race or biotype.

Under the shelter of this isolation, incidentally, opportunity has been afforded for an adjusted race to spring up; but there is danger of deterioration through too close interbreeding. Hybridization, as stated, is constantly preventing the com-

plete development of these biotypes. This hybridization has gone on with man since early times so that few biotypes are now actually realized. It is now going on faster than ever and even the rare fairly pure biotypes are fast disappearing from the globe. The work of the anthropologist of the future must be largely with these hybridized biotypes; his principal study will be the inheritance of the various differential traits.

The method of inheritance of some of these traits has already been studied. Thus we know that the brown iris is dominant over its absence, as seen in blue eyes. The skin color of the negro is complex, being due to two double (or four) factors; and these may work independently of one another, so that we have one, two, three or four pigment factors in the skin, producing the typical quadroon, mulatto, Sambo and full negro skin coloration. Dark brown hair is dominant over blond hair; so that when both parents have only blond hair the children are all blonds. Two red-haired parents have only red-haired offspring. But two glossy black-haired parents may carry red hidden and so have red-haired children, as we so often see among the Irish. Kinky or curly hair is dominant over straight. Two straight-haired parents have, typically, only straight-haired children.

Many "hereditary diseases" depend on a "diathesis," a non-resistance that is clearly inherited and if matings of like or of relations occur extensively, we have the elements necessary for the production of a biotype. Among such diseases are Huntington's chorea, presenile cataract and night blindness. Other diseases are inherited as sex-linked characters—such are color blindness and the "bleeding" tendency. Very striking is the tendency to produce a real biotype of the imbecile class, because imbeciles tend to segregate themselves and to intermarry. This is the reason why we get such histories as the Nams of New York, the Hill Folk of Massachusetts, the Pineys of New Jersey and the Jukes of New York. Any condition that favors consanguineous matings, or matings of likes, favors the formation of a variety of the human race, as Dr. Alexander Graham Bell (the Francis Galton of America) long ago pointed out. Thus most institutions which do not provide permanent custodial care tend to promote such marriages; for example, among the deaf-mutes, tubercular, nervous, paupers and even alcoholics and users of narcotics. On the other hand, in consequence of social stratification fine near-biotypes, like the Lowells of Boston, the